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OCTOBER, 1893.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.
— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
EDITORS.

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All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

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THE LEA-AHLBORN COLUMBIAN MEDAL.



JAPANESE MEDAL.



COLUMBIAN, OR
ISABELLA QUARTER.



THE NEW ENGLISH COINS.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1893.

No. 2.

TWO MEDALS OF RICHELIEU AND VARIN, INCORRECTLY CLASSED AS AMERICAN.

WITHIN the last year or two we have several times noticed as catalogued by dealers among Franco-American pieces, two Medals, the dies of one of which were cut by Jean Varin, and those of the other engraved in his honor, after his death. This assignment, which we believe to be erroneous, seems to demand some notice. It appears to be due chiefly, if not solely, to the fact that the cataloguers have accepted, without due investigation, certain statements in Leroux's recent work on Canadian Coins and Medals, in which the pieces to which we refer are described under Nos. 302 and 304. Commenting on the latter (304), that writer states, by a singular error, that Varin was "the first Intendant-general of Canada!" This office he never held, and Leroux seems to have conferred it on him in consequence of an incorrect translation of the legend on the Medal struck in honor of Varin, some twelve years after his death, alluded to above, and more particularly described below. The other Medal to which we refer, and which perhaps was the first one of any importance engraved by Varin, is that in honor of Cardinal Richelieu, struck about 1631, having a fine bust of the Cardinal, with reverse legend *MENS SIDERA VOLVIT*, and which is classed by Leroux among French Canadians on the ground that the Cardinal is said to have been the "protector of the colony," and to have organized a Canadian trading company. On what precise authority these statements are made, we do not know, but whether true or not, we are not disposed to accept either of these pieces as having any place among French Canadians, or Americana. As to the former piece [304] there can be no question; Varin not only held no such office, as has been said above, but he never had anything whatever to do with America. As to the latter, with our present information, it would be much easier to adduce reasons against such an assignment, than in its favor.

Richelieu, though consecrated Bishop of Luçon before he was twenty-two, was, as it is hardly necessary to mention, a statesman and diplomatist,

rather than a priest; and in his career as Prime Minister of France he maintained the independence of the civil power as against the claims of the Roman Church by whom he had been nurtured, at whose altars he had served, and who bestowed upon him the dignity of the Cardinalate in 1622. It would have been more in accordance with the motives by which his conduct seems to have been guided, and his impatience at clerical interference, to have checked the controlling power of that Church in Canada, had he given the matter serious attention.

Quebec was founded in 1608, about a year after Richelieu was consecrated Bishop, and Montreal only two years before his death. He served Louis XIII as Secretary of State for War and Foreign Affairs a few months in the winter of 1616-17, but for seven years after that, had little or nothing to do with the Royal Council. In 1629 he became First Minister of State, the very year the English took Quebec to return it to France again three years later; but his "mind was revolving" the restoration of the balance of power in Europe, rather than concerning itself about the struggling colony across the ocean, whose importance and value had not yet been appreciated by the Crown. Twenty years elapsed after Richelieu's death in 1642, before Quebec was declared the capital of the French Canadian possessions, and France began her efforts to strengthen her hold upon that territory. It was just a century later, in 1763, as a sequence to Wolfe's victory over Montcalm, in September, 1759, that she regretfully relinquished it to the King of Great Britain.

Mazarin, who succeeded Richelieu, was but little less indifferent to Colonial enterprises; it was their own personal enrichment rather than the glory of France that their projectors sought. Colbert, the founder of the first Company of the Indies, which is commemorated by a jeton struck in 1664, was the first Minister of France who undertook with any vigor to promote Colonial commerce, and to unite the interests of the mother country with her possessions abroad. It is by the interesting series known as the Franco-American jetons, struck in the few years immediately preceding the defeat of Montcalm, that she first declared the peltry of her Canadian possessions to be "*NON INFERIORA METALLIS*"—"NON VILIUS AUREO," not inferior to the metals, not less valuable than the golden fleece sought by Jason. The medal of Richelieu has not the slightest allusion to the colony, or its trade, and any medal struck in honor of the French Kings, whose dominions for a century and a half included so vast a portion of the American continent, has as rightful a claim to be called Franco-American as this in honor of one of the most astute counsellors who ever guided the destinies of France.

In the days of Richelieu, however, the indifference of King and Minister, if we may judge it from a numismatic point of view alone, was profound. Spain had struck many medals commemorating her conquests in the new world—the earliest piece on which the Western Hemisphere is mentioned probably being one coined in Peru, in 1555, on the Proclamation of Philip and Mary: the English and the Dutch had honored their captains who had cruised and fought upon the American coasts; but France struck no such medals until 1658, when De Levi was made "Viceroy of America," more than a century later than the Spanish piece. This we consider the earliest Canadian, unless that of Cecil, Baron Baltimore, struck in 1632, which calls him

"Lord Paramount of Maryland and *Avalonia*" should be awarded the first place. From the time of d'Ampville de Levi to the cession of Canada to England, the series of Franco-American pieces is most interesting.

Jean Varin was born at Liege in 1604, and died at Paris, August 26, 1672. At the age of eleven he was placed in the household of the Count of Rochefort, in which his father, Pierre Varin or Warin, held a position of honor and responsibility. His natural genius and the remarkable taste which he early manifested in various works of design, attracted the attention of his patron, and such were his opportunities that in a brief period he made great advances in art, showing himself no less skillful as an engraver than as a sculptor. "The wealth of his active and fertile imagination," says the Abbe Lambert, "enabled him to contrive several most ingenious machines for striking from the dies which he had engraved, and it was this talent, especially, which subsequently won for him the great distinction which he attained."

In 1631 he cut the dies for the medal in honor of Richelieu, to which we have already alluded, and when the Cardinal founded the French Academy, in 1635, Varin was invited to employ his abilities in the service of France, and intrusted with the engraving of the seal of the Academy; this, said a French writer, is a "remarkable work of distinguished merit, both in design and execution," and secured for him the protection of the Minister, who was highly delighted with the work. Varin was soon after placed in general charge of the preparation of the dies for the French coinage, and was appointed to two positions of importance, created especially for him by Louis XIII, at the suggestion of the Cardinal, — that of Conductor-general of the Mints, and that of Engraver-general of the dies for the coins and medals of the kingdom. Under Louis XIV he was further honored by being made Intendant-general of the buildings belonging to the crown. On the foundation of the Academy of Painting, by Colbert, in 1644, Varin was chosen one of the original members.

"This man of genius," says one of his biographers, "who by his singular merit deserves to occupy a distinguished place in the brilliant and famous period of Louis XIV, cultivated with equal assiduity every branch of art, but he displayed his powers chiefly in the medals which he engraved with such skill that Voltaire justly said 'he redeemed that art from mediocrity.' He directed the reissue of the smaller coins of gold and silver, and those of eight and twelve pistoles, which were issued under his supervision, may well be placed among the most beautiful medalllic pieces. He engraved a series of medals designed to perpetuate the memory of the principal events of the Regency of Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV, and impressions of these were deposited in the foundations of the Colonnade of the Louvre, of the Royal Observatory, and of the Church of Val-de-Grace. To him are also attributed medallions of Cardinal Mazarin (who succeeded Richelieu) 'Monsieur,' the brother of Louis XIV, the Prince of Conti, Christine, Queen of Sweden, Colbert, and others."

His skill in sculpture was little if at all inferior to his ability as a medalist; Perrault mentions two statues of Louis XIV, carved by Varin, one in marble, the other reproduced in bronze: a bust in marble of the same mon-

arch, long to be seen, and perhaps still preserved, in one of the grand halls of the Royal Palace at Versailles, and another in gold, of Richelieu, of the weight of fifty-five louis. The last "passed into the cabinet of the President de Minars." As a painter, also, he executed a number of fine portraits, not less remarkable for their fidelity than their beauty, if we may believe Felibien, in his *Entretiens*.

It was his skill in these kindred arts of die-cutting, sculpture and painting, that suggested the medal struck some years after his death, which shows on the obverse a portrait bust of this remarkable genius, with the legend which Leroux misreads, and on his error calls him Intendant-general of Canada. This legend is IEAN VARIN CON^{SR} DE STAT INTEND G DBA . ED MO^{RS} D. F. [Jean Varin, Counsellor of State and Intendant-general of the Buildings and Mints of France] The reverse shows the three arts personified. The dies of this and of the Richelieu medal are still preserved, and restrikes not infrequently appear in coin sales.

Varin occupied himself with an indefatigable ardor in completing a medallic history of the reign of Louis XIV, which, however, was not completed when he died. His death was sudden, and not without suspicion that it was caused by poison, instigated, if not accomplished by counterfeiters. He is said, with all his genius, which had won for him not merely wealth but fame and eminence of station, to have been an extremely avaricious man, and to his arbitrary will, compelling his young and beautiful daughter to marry a frightfully deformed man, has been attributed her tragic death ten days after the ceremony, when she poisoned herself, exclaiming as she passed from life, "I must die, for so the avarice of my father has compelled me." Varin's most distinguished pupil in the engraving of medals, was Errard, of Liege.

NEW COLUMBIAN MEDALS.

MADAME LEA AHLBORN of the Royal Mint, Stockholm, Sweden, one of the most eminent and successful die-engravers of the day, has just completed, in response to an order from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company (Limited), of New York, the dies for a new Columbian Medal, which differs in so marked a degree from most of those which have preceded it, that we can but believe it will readily be placed among the choicest medals of the Columbian series, as it certainly is one of the best productions of recent numismatic art.

The obverse has the bust of Columbus in profile. He wears the costume of the period,—a closely fitting doublet buttoned on his breast with plaited front, and full sleeves. His face has a thoughtful yet determined expression; the head is bare, and instead of the flowing locks and beardless countenance with which other engravers have idealized his features, he wears a moustache with slightly curving ends, a short beard upon his chin, and his hair cut much in the style of the present day, while the deep lines on the face emphasize that decision of character and that inflexible purpose which enabled him to overcome all opposition, and at last to accomplish the realization of his dreams. The legend is simply the name of the discoverer, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

The reverse is at once realistic and imaginative. The artist has selected for her subject the moment of landing. The explorer steps alone upon the shore, clad in full armor, his visor up; the drapery of his cloak falls gracefully over his left arm, which holds the standard of Spain, floating to the left and rear; in his right hand he grasps a sword, its point downward; at the right is seated an Indian woman, slightly draped, and behind her a man with a staff in his left hand, and his right extended as if surprised: each of the two wear the panache, or feather head-dress, and behind them are tropical plants: in the distance on the sea, lie the three caravels, with sails furled, their long voyage ended. In the exergue in four lines are the words, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANDING AND | TAKING POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND | WHICH HE NAMED SAN SALVADOR | OCT. 12TH 1492.

The treatment is most artistic, and the discoverer in armor with drawn sword, on the one hand, in striking contrast to the astonished unarmed natives on the other, seems to be a prophecy of the troublous days which were so soon to follow the coming of the Spaniards, when Cortez and Pizarro were to pillage the Aztec and Peruvian cities, destroy their temples and palaces, and reduce to hopeless slavery the peaceful natives, who at first were ready to welcome back the "Fair god" of their mythology, and to reverence as heavenly visitants the avaricious invaders whose conquests early in the following century were to make the name of Spain not less hated than feared.

The medals have been struck in aluminum, bronze and silver. [See plate.]

THE TURKISH MEDAL.

Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, has recently presented to the President a magnificent medal commemorative of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. It is of massive gold, in size 64 American scale (not far from four inches in diameter). The centre has a beautifully engraved cameo illustrating the discovery of America. There is a suitable inscription in Turkish on the obverse, and the medal is encircled with an elaborately wrought laurel wreath studded with numerous diamonds. What disposition will be made of the medal has not yet been determined, but as presents of this character are always regarded as really gifts to the Nation, it will probably be placed in the Cabinet of the National Museum, or perhaps in the Medallic Collection at the Mint.

A SPANISH COLUMBIAN.

A very fine Spanish Columbian has been added to the Cabinet of the Boston Public Library, presented to it in recognition of its contribution to the history of the Discovery of America, especially, we believe, in the bibliography of Spanish literature of the subject, a branch in which that Library, by the generosity of the late Mr. Ticknor, is particularly strong. The obverse shows Columbus standing on the deck at the side of the vessel; his right hand is on his breast, and his left, extended, points westward, (to the left of the planchet,) as if to the distant continent just discerned; at the right and partly behind him, is a group of his companions, some in armor, one kneeling at his feet, and another in the back-ground holding a flag which flutters in the breeze; a mast with its shrouds, a capstan with a rope partly coiled, and

some other accessories, and a glimpse of the ocean are added. Legend, CRISTOBAL COLON DESCUBRIO EL NUEVO MUNDO EL DOCE DE OCTUBRE DE MIL QUATROCIENTOS NOVENTA Y DOS, REINANDO EN CASTILLA Y ARAGON DONA ISABEL Y DON FERNANDO [Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, October 12, 1492, Isabella and Ferdinand reigning in Castille and Arragon.] A rosette at the close of the legend. The reverse shows the return of Columbus to Spain. The King and Queen, on a dais, rise to welcome him; attendants stand at their right and left; their thrones are partly visible behind them, and a baldachin is seen above. Columbus bends as he approaches; at his left, in the background, is a group of Indians, whom he has brought home with him. There is no legend, but in the exergue appears in two lines, CUARTO CENTENARIO | M.DCCCXCII [Fourth Centenary, 1892.] The die-cutter's name, B. MAURA very small, appears at the left in the exergue, and also on the obverse. The execution is very fine, the design spirited and well treated. The specimen in the Library is of silver, size 44 nearly.

WASHINGTON-COLUMBIAN.

Mr. Edmund G. Cleveland, of Hartford, Conn., favors us with a description of another medal, which will hold a place not only among Columbian pieces, but with Washingtons also.

Obverse: The upper half is occupied by a picture of the discovery, in the centre of which a large crucifix, and on the right Columbus standing holding in his right hand a drawn sword, point up, and in his left the staff of a flag resting on the ground; around these are his followers kneeling; to the right in the distance Indians in motion, and palm trees; to the left in the distance on the water three ships and two boats. Legend, in a segment at top, DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. Across the centre of the field on a label, OCTOBER 1492. The lower half is occupied by a picture of the landing, in the centre of which a group on the shore; to the right on the water in the distance three ships and a boat; to the left of the group, Indians, a flag staff and flag, log house, tree and tent. In exergue, just below the picture: DEC. 1620. Legend at the bottom, in a segment: LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS. On the edge at top in sunken letters, in two lines: BOLDENWECK & CO. | PAT'D OCT. 7 1890

Reverse: The upper half has a picture of the Signing of the Declaration, from the well known painting. Legend, in a segment at the top: SIGNING OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, and in a straight line at top of picture, JULY 4TH 1776. On the lower half of the field, in the centre, a shield having six vertical bars (which, with the seven spaces between, make altogether the thirteen "stripes"), in chief thirteen stars in two lines, seven and six; perched on the shield a large eagle displayed; the wings overlap a label extending across the centre of the field, and divide into three words the legend on the ribbon: WORLD'S | COLUMBIAN | EXPOSITION Exergue, below the word "World's": 1892; below "Exposition": 1893. On the right of the shield a bust facing, underneath which, WASHINGTON. On the left of the shield a bust (bearded face) facing, underneath which, COLUMBUS. Below the shield, CHICAGO. Bronze and white metal. Size 37.

The medal is gotten up in excellent taste, is well executed, and, of course, also takes rank as a Washington piece.

PORTRAIT OF COLUMBUS.

In connection with the Columbian Medals we notice that it is stated that the credit of securing the so-called Lorenzo Lotto portrait for this country, belongs to Captain Frank H. Mason, United States Consul-General at Frankfurt. He bought it for James W. Ellsworth of Chicago. Of its artistic worth there can be no question, and as to its authenticity there seem to exist but few dissenting opinions. As to its history, it is said to have been painted in 1512 for Domenico Malipiero, a Venetian Senator and historian, who had followed closely the career of Columbus, and became one of his staunchest friends and admirers. This portrait served as the model for the face of Columbus upon the souvenir Half Dollars, and was awarded a silver medal at the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid, as being the most authentic likeness of the Discoverer.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXVIII, p. 14.]

I have again to make two additions to the United States list.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

New York.

643. *Obverse.* Within field, in relief: M(ills) T(raining) S(chool For Nurses) in monogram. Above, upon a curved band: BELLEVUE (Hospital) Exergue: 1891

Reverse. Blank. Gold. 14 x 14. 20 x 20 mm. In shape, the Geneva Cross.

I owe a drawing of this to Messrs. Black, Starr & Frost, of New York, makers of the die. Founded by Mr. D. O. Mills, President of Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Pennsylvania.

644. *Obverse.* Bust of a nurse (Florence Nightingale), to left. Legend: NON MINISTRARI SED MINISTRARE

Reverse. Within field: NURSES | TRAINING | SCHOOL Below, engraved, the the date of year. Inscription: HOSPITAL | UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. 18. 23 mm.

Impressions of this have been kindly sent me by Mr. Robert C. H. Brock of Philadelphia, through Mr. Marvin.

British Personal Medical Medals, continued.

Dr. John Fothergill (1712-1780), of London.

645. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Upon shoulder: L. P(INGO). F. Inscription: IOHANNES FOTHERGILL MEDICVS EGREGIVS Exergue: AMICIS CARVS | OMNIVM AMICVS

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath: MEDICINAE ET SCIENTIAE NATVRALIS INCREMENTO. Inscription: DON. SOC. MED. LOND. AN. SALVT. 1773. INSTIT.

Silver, lead. 29. 45 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 55, No. 227; Kluyskens, I, p. 315; Duisburg, p. 224, DXCIV;

Ibid., Cat., p. 66, No. 762; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1889, No. 1136.

The obverse (shell) is in my collection.

Dr. John Milner Fothergill (1841-1888), of London.

See B. 1, Medical Colleges, Edinburgh.

Dr. John Freind (1675-1728), of Oxford.

646. *Obverse.* Within beaded circle, nude bust, to left. Upon neck: s v (St. Urbain.) Inscription: IOANNES FREIND COLL MED LOND ET REG S(OCIETATIS). s(ocius).

Reverse. Within similar circle, an ancient physician clasping hands with another in doctor's cap and gown of the last century. Between them, a retort, herbs, compasses, book and plummet. Legend: MEDICINA · VETVS · ET · NOVA · Exergue: VNAM FACIMVS | VTRAMQVE To left: SV Bronze. 37. 58 mm.

Gaetani, II, p. 412, pl. CCII, No. 1; Moehsen, I, p. 329, fig.; Snelling, pl. 29, No. 6; Rudolphi, p. 58, No. 239; Kluyskens, I, p. 327, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 42; Duisburg, p. 221, DLXXXVI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 753; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 488, No. 28; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1889, No. 890; Cat. of the Medals of the Royal Society, No. 26.

In the Government (Lee) and Booth (Fisher) Collections, and my own. There is an engraving of it in the Library of the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office, probably the same as that of Moehsen, since it is by P. Krüger.

647. *Obverse.* As preceding, save inscription, incused: IOANNES · FREIND · MED · ANGLVS.

Reverse. As last, but engraved, and exergue blank. Bronze.

Rudolphi, p. 58; Duisburg, p. 221; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 65, No. 754; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, II, p. 489; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb. 1889, No. 891.

Dr. John Gidley (1632—), of London.

648. *Obverse.* IOHN | GIDLEY | OF | LONDON | CHIRVR | GEON

Reverse. His arms; a tower with a shield, on margin of which, eight pellets. Inscription: BORNE · MAY · 21 · 1632. Silver, bronze, lead.

Snelling, pl. 14, No. 5; Pinkerton, Med. Hist. of England, p. 57, pl. XX, fig. 5; Rudolphi, p. 64, No. 268; Kluyskens, I, p. 357, No. 1; Duisburg, p. 218, DLXXX, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 734; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, I, p. 590, No. 269.

649. *Obverse.* Bust to right. Inscription, incused: IOANNES GIDLEY. LOND. A. D. 1682. E. S. (Aetatis Suae) 50.

Reverse. Blank. Gilt, bronze, lead. Oval, 36 x 43. 55 x 68 mm.

Snelling, pl. 14, No. 6; Pinkerton, pl. XX, No. 6; Rudolphi, p. 64, No. 269; Kluyskens, I, p. 357, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 90, No. 58; Duisburg, p. 218, DLXXX, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 735; Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, I, p. 590, No. 268.

650. *Obverse.* Arms, lacking the tower and the eagle on the helmet, and with a cloak.

Reverse. 1704. IOHN · GIDLEY OF LONDON AGED 73. (Engraved.) Gilt. 43. 68 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 64, No. 270; Kluyskens, I, p. 358, No. 3; Duisburg, p. 218, DLXXX, 3.

A mule, the obverse being that of a medal of Bartholomew Gidley, Esq. (Snelling, pl. 14, No. 3; Pinkerton, pl. XX, No. 3.)

Dr. Oliver Goldsmith (1728–1774), of London. M. D. of Padua, in 1754.

651. *Obverse.* Draped bust, to left. On arm: WOODHOUSE FCT. Inscription: OLIVER GOLDSMITH

Reverse. Wreaths of olive and palm. Inscription: BORN 10TH NOV^R 1728 | DIED 4TH APRIL | 1774 White metal. 28. 44 mm.

Frazer, *loc. cit.*, VII, p. 611.

Medal of the Dublin Art Union.

Sir Robert Grant (1779–1838), Governor of Bombay.

Memorial Medical College. See Burnes, etc.

Dr. John Edward Gray (1800–1875), of London.

652. *Obverse.* Two busts, jugate, to right. Beneath: G. G. ADAMS SC. 1863. Inscription: I. E. AND (perpendicularly) M(ARIA). E(MMA). GRAY. (His wife.)

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath, in three lines: TRUST IN THE LORD AND DO GOOD. Bronze. 37. 57 mm.

Kluyskens Cat., p. 97, No. 53; Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. ii; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 30; Cat. of Medals of the Royal Society, No. 31.

In collection of the Boston Natural History Society.

Dr. Gray received the following in or after 1832.

Obverse. Bust, to right. C. VOIGT. Inscription: FRIEDRICH WILHELM KÖNIG VON WURTEMBERG.

Reverse. Symbols of Science and Art; a globe, lyre, etc. Inscription: DEM VERDIENSTE. MDCCCXXIV. Gold. 31. 48 mm.

Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1866, 3d Series.

This medal is now in the British Museum. I have received its details from Mr. Wroth, through Mr. Arthur H. Lyell. As it is not a personal medal I do not number it.

Thomas Guy (1643-1724), of London.

See B. 2, Hospitals.

Dr. William A. Guy (1810-1885), of London.

See under Howard.

Dr. Samuel Christian Friedrich Hahnemann (1755-1843), of Meissen.

There exists a British medal of this physician. It will be hereafter described under Germany.

Dr. William Harvey (1578-1657), of London.

653. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: BINFIELD F. Inscription: GULIELMUS - HARVEY.

Reverse. NATUS | FOLKSTONII | IN CANTIO | AN. M.D.LXXVIII. | OBIIT | LONDINI | AN. M.DC.LVII. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLVSTRIVM | — | M.DCCC.XXIII | DURAND EDIDIT. Bronze. 26. 40 mm.

Rudolphi, p. 70, No. 297; Kluyskens, II, p. 14, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 96, No. 36; Duisburg, p. 217, DLXXVIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 64, No. 732; Hawkins, F. and G., I, p. 423, No. 64.

In the Government (Lee) Collection, and my own.

654. As preceding, but portrait somewhat different. Upon truncation: ROGAT F. *Ibid.*, I, p. 424, No. 65; Ogle, Harveian Oration, 1880, p. 118.

655. *Obverse.* Bust facing. Inscription: IN GUL HARVEI HONOREM. Exergue: MDCLXXXII.

Reverse. H. N. | V. G. SAM. FERRIS | UNA VOCE DECREVIT | SOC. HARVEANA | EDIN. | PROPTER EGR. DISSERT. | DE LACTE. 28. 44 mm.

The above is from a sketch sent me by Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., of an engraving of the medal of the Harveian Society of Edinburgh which is in the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office.

See also under B. 1, Medical Colleges, Birmingham.

Dr. Sir Charles Hastings (1794-1866) of London.

656. *Obverse.* Bust. Inscription: FOUNDED BY SIR CHARLES HASTINGS 1832.

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: HASTINGS PRIZE FOUNDED 1860. Inscription: BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION. 32. 50 mm.

I have the description from Mr. Francis Fowke, General Secretary of the Association, through Dr. Sir W. O. Priestley of London. The seal of the Association is somewhat similar to the obverse.

Rev. Samuel Haughton, M. D. (1821-), of Dublin. Founder of the Maternity at Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

The medal of this Charity, and his clinical medal, will be hereafter described.

Dr. Thomas Hayden (1823-1884), of Dublin. Founder of medal at Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

This will be hereafter described.

Dr. Philemon Holland (1551-1636), of Coventry.

657. *Obverse.* Bust facing. Inscription: PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. DIED 1636 AGED 85.

Reverse. Interior of a school. Exergue: FREE SCHOOL COVENTRY. Upon edge: PENNY TOKEN PAYABLE BY E. W. PERCY COVENTRY. Bronze, copper.

Sharp, Provincial copper coins, tokens and medalets, p. 29, No. 24; Batty, I, p. 45, Nos. 582-3.

658. As preceding, but in the school three boys are playing at marbles, and in exergue there is only 1801.

Sharp, p. 29, No. 27; Batty, I, p. 45, No. 584.

659. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Blank.

Ibid., I, p. 45, No. 585.

Dr. E. J. Hopkins (), of London.

660. *Obverse*. A woman lying-in; to the right a kneeling nurse washes the infant. Above, in clouds, Lucina with two peacocks. Exergue: LUMLEY F.

Reverse. DISSERTATIONIS OPTIMAE | DE ARTE OBSTETRICIA AVCTORI | HOC PRAE-MIUM | BENE MERITVM DEDIT | E. J. HOPKINS M. D. | ART(IS). ET SCIENT(IAE). OBSTETR(ICA). PROF(ESSOR). LONDINI. Silver.

Ruppell, 1876, p. 81; Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, VI, 3d Series, 1886; Storer, *Obstetrical Medals*, No. 51.

Dr. John Howard (1720-1790), of London.

661. *Obverse*. Bust. Behind: JOHN Before: HOWARD Beneath: BARRE 1828 (incused.)

Reverse. Blank. Bronze. 76. 120 mm.

Hamburger Cat., 29 May, 1893, No. 4303.

Apparently unknown to previous writers.

662. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: BARRE. 1829. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD.

Reverse. Within an oak wreath: SOCIETE DE LA MORALE CHRETIENNE — COMITE DES PRISONS. Silver, bronze. 25. 40 mm.

Kluyskens, II, p. 41; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 93, No. 9f; Duisburg, p. 227, DC, 6; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 56.

In the Booth (Fisher) Collection.

663. *Obverse*. Bust, in profile. W. MAINWARING, FECIT. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD F.R.S.

Reverse. Legend: HAUD ULLI MORTALIUM SUMMA ERGA HUMANUM GENUS BE-NEVOLENTIA SECUNDUS Exergue: OB. JAN. 20 1792, AET 63 (An error in date of death.) White metal.

Batty, I, p. 72, No. 892; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July 1891, No. 1689.

664. As preceding, save on reverse: OB^T, 1799 (?), and 65 (?)

Batty, I, p. 441, No. 4273.

665. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Inscription: JOHANNES HOWARD. Exergue: ALIOS SALVOS FECIT. — VIXIT PROPTER ALIOS. (The portrait and legend are taken from the monument at Cherson.)

Reverse. Within cabled circle: IN | MEMORIAM | JOHANNIS HOVAR (sic) | QVI VITAM SVAM MISERIS | CONSECRAVIT, EGREGIO | HVIVS OPERVM HISTORICO. | —. — | □ | —. — (In the blank space the name of recipient.) Gold.

U. S. Bureau of Education, Circular of Information No. 2, 1891, fig. on frontis-piece; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1893, No. 1935.

Upon occasion of the centennial anniversary of Howard's death, the Russian Government offered through the St. Petersburg Juridical Society, at the Fourth International Prison Congress in 1890, prizes for dissertations upon "The Work of John Howard in the History of Prison Reform." There were three gold medals as above. The larger was not awarded; the two smaller were received by Arthur Griffiths of the British Prison Administration, and Albert Rivière of the French Service.

666. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Below: A. B. WYON. Inscription: JOHN HOWARD F.R.S. SHERIFF OF BEDFORD(SHIRE). 1773.

Reverse. In field a sheaf of grain, erect, within the following: HOWARD. PRIZE. FOUNDED. 1873. WILLIAM A. GUY M.B. F.R.S. PRESIDENT. Inscription: STATISTICAL SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED. 1834. Bronze. 47. 75 mm.

Cat. of Medals of Royal Society, No. 64; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Jan., 1893, No. 1936.

[To be continued.]

THE FRENCH LINCOLN MEDAL.

At the request of a correspondent we give the following description of the famous French Lincoln Medal, struck to commemorate the Emancipation Proclamation, and also the assassination of the President. From the motto, *Liberte, Egalite*, etc., the acacia sprigs, and the triangular device on the monument, it has sometimes been supposed to have had a Masonic origin, but we see no reason for classing it in that series; the symbolic use of the devices mentioned is not specially confined to the Fraternity; the level especially, was an emblem frequently used by the Commune, and these alone are not sufficient to entitle it to be so considered. — Eds.

Obverse, Naked head of Abraham Lincoln in profile to the left. Legend, *DEDIE PAR LA DEMOCRATIE FRANCAISE A LINCOLN PRESIDENT DEUX FOIS ELU DES ETATS-UNIS* [Dedicated by the French Democracy to Lincoln, twice elected President of the United States.] Below the bust in very small letters, *FRANKY-MAGNIDAS*. Reverse, A memorial tombstone with triangular top bearing a level and two sprigs of acacia. Inscription on the face in six lines, *LINCOLN L'HONNETE HOMME | ABOLIT L'ESCLAVAGE RETABLIT L'UNION | SAUVA LA REPUBLIQUE | SANS VOILER LA STATUE DE LA LIBERTE | IL FUT ASSASSINE LE 14 AVRIL | 1865* [Lincoln the virtuous man abolished Slavery, restored the Union, preserved the Republic without breaking the statue of Liberty. He was assassinated the 14 of April, 1865.] To the right a half naked negro facing the tomb with a book in his right hand and a branch of cypress in his left, pointing towards the inscription, and speaking to a half-naked soldier whose right hand extends over the tomb, and whose left is on the muzzle of a bayoneted rifle. On the ground at the extreme right a ballot box with inscription, *VOTE*. In the distance a locomotive engine, to the left of the tomb a winged and partly draped figure of Liberty; her left resting on the tomb holding a wreath of laurel leaves and her right hand supporting an anchor. Behind, a corded bale of cotton and in the distance a steamship. Above the whole an irradiated eagle displayed, its head to right, and bearing on its breast a shield charged with four pallets endorsed (tinctures not shown), three stars in chief argent, and holding in its sinister talon three arrows barbed and in its dexter one a sprig of olive; it supports a ribbon bearing legend, *E PLURIBUS UNUM*. Over the eagle two semi-circular lines of five-pointed stars, the upper line containing 19 and the lower 18. At the front of the base of the tomb three small cactus plants growing. In exergue in two lines, *FRANKY-MAGNIADAS | LIBERTE-EQUALITE-FRATERNITE* [The name of the engraver, and, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.] Bronze. Size 52.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF POSTAL CURRENCY PROPOSED.

A PROPOSITION is now before Congress to facilitate the transmittal of small sums. Under this bill on and after January 1, 1894, the issue of postal notes will cease, and in their stead there is to be issued a Postal or Fractional currency, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 75 cents. This issue is to be a legal tender for sums of less than \$1, and redeemable in lawful money at any post office to the amount of \$5, and at any money order office of the fourth class to the amount of \$5, and at any money order office of the first, second or third class to an amount not exceeding \$10 in any one payment to any individual on the same day.

THE "ISABELLA" QUARTER DOLLAR.

THE Columbian "Souvenir" Half Dollars, issued in aid of the Exposition, have been supplemented by a Columbian Quarter Dollar, popularly called the "Isabella" Quarter, of which we give an engraving in the plate accompanying this number. This was struck in aid of the plans of the Lady Managers of the Woman's Department at the Exposition. Of its artistic merit, as of the harmony which is reported to have prevailed at the meetings of those Managers, perhaps the less said the better; we do not know who designed it; but in this instance, as in the Half Dollar, the contrast between the examples of the numismatic art of the nation, as displayed on the Columbian coins, on the one hand, and the spirited and admirable work of the architects of the buildings, for instance, on the other, is painful. If these two coins really represent the highest achievements of our medallists and our mints, under the inspiration of an opportunity without restrictions, the like of which has never been presented hitherto in the history of our national coinage, we might as well despair of its future, and should be forced to believe that the merely mechanical side of the art of coining was all that was thought worthy of attention. We are not ready to admit this to be true. Not to speak of St. Gaudens, and Lafarge among the living, and Hunt and Richardson among the dead, artists confessedly at the head of the various departments of the fine arts to which they have devoted themselves, the architecture of the Exposition buildings, as we have remarked above, and the skill and taste with which the grounds and waterside have been laid out and adapted to their purposes, prove that there does exist in America an artistic instinct, if we may use such an expression, an appreciation of beauty as well as of utility, a genius to design and an ability to execute works not less eminent in the world of art than the magnificent achievements of engineers like Roebling, of inventors like Edison, and of mechanics like Corliss. Irving once said that "In America literature and the elegant arts must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity." The latter, surely, have not languished; the cultivation of the former, we firmly believe, is destined to reach as high a standard; but we must admit that we shall search in vain in our national coinage for evidence to sustain our confidence.

The obverse of the coin shows a profile bust of Queen Isabella, clothed and crowned; her hair is dressed in bands falling at the sides of her face, and caught in a net behind. Legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; the date 1893 behind her head. Reverse, A woman kneeling to left, holding a distaff in her left hand, and spinning the thread with her right. Legend, above, BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS and below, completing the circle, 'COLUMBIAN QUAR. DOL.' The figure on the reverse is mournfully suggestive of the old anti-slavery token, "Am I not a woman and a sister."

COINAGE AT CARSON CITY MINT SUSPENDED.

OWING to the small amount of gold bullion deposited, about \$100,000 a month, and the heavy expense of coinage at the United States Mint at Carson City, Nevada, Secretary Carlisle has directed the suspension of coinage operations at that mint from and after June 1st. Gold and silver bullion will, however, be received for parting and refining. Purchases of silver bullion under the act of July 14th, 1890, will be continued as heretofore. By this suspension of coinage at Carson City the coinage of silver dollars will be discontinued at that point, as there seems to be no demand for this class of money, *even among the silver producers!*

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. xxviii, page 20.]

DCCCCXXVII. Obverse, A five-pointed blazing star, having on its centre a medallion on which are the square and compasses within a circle of chain. Reverse, Plain, with central medallion as on obverse, on which TOLERANCE ET FRATERNITE O.°. DE BELFORT [Lodge of Toleration and Fraternity, Orient of Belfort.]¹ Silver. Size 36.

DCCCCXXVIII. Obverse, Similar design to that of the obverse of DCCLXXXIX; within an acacia wreath, an angel holding a triangle, but there is no legend, nor any inscription on the globe. Reverse, Liberty, clothed and crowned, holding an uplifted torch in her right hand, her left resting on a stone, stands on a terrestrial globe on which is LYON 5892. A sprig of wheat on either side of the figure. Legend, L.°. LUMIERE on the left and ET LIBERTE on the right. [Lodge of Light and Liberty, Lyons.] White metal. Size 24. The planchet has a loop and ring.²

DCCCCXXIX. Obverse, Two right hands joined and surrounded by rays; below is the inscription in five lines, BANQUET | DU 26 NOV. 1848 | PRESIDE PAR LE | C. GRINAND | LYON [Banquet of the 26th November, 1848, presided over by Chevalier (?) Grinand.] Legend, S'AIMENT COMME DES FRERES [They love as Brethren.] Reverse, A radiant triangular level, below which is the inscription in five lines, CONSTANCE | FERMETE, COURAGE | INSTRUCTION | MORALITE | UNITE [Constasy, steadfastness, courage, instruction, morality, unity.] Legend, CHACUN POUR TOUS TOUS POUR CHACUN [Each for all, all for each.] Silver. Size 17.³

DCCCCXXX. Obverse, The head of Liberty to left with Phrygian cap; flowing locks fall upon her neck. Legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE [French Republic.] Below the head, 1792-1892. Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia sprigs open at the top, and crossed and surmounted at the bottom by the square and compasses, the inscription in five lines, curving upward, R.°. □ | BIENFAISANCE | ET AMITIE | O.°. DE LYON | — | CROIX ROUSSE [Worshipful Lodge of Benevolence and Friendship, Orient of Lyons, Croix Rousse.] Legend, CENTENAIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE [Centennial of the Republic.] A loop and ring at the top.⁴ Bronze. Size 22.

DCCCCXXXI. Obverse, On the field SOUVENIR with .°. above, and a right-angled triangle below, the right angle at its apex or top. Legend, separated by a circle of dots, L.°. FRATERNITE DES PEUPLES above, and below, completing the circle, ★O.°. DE PARIS 5833★ [Lodge of Fraternity of the Nations, Orient of Paris, 1833.] Reverse, Inscription in three lines: VEN.°. | ZYPRESSEBAUM | 30° [Name of its presiding officer.] Legend, separated by a circle of dots, FETE DU CINQUANTENAIRE above, and below, completing the

¹ In the Shackles collection. This is not strictly a Medal, though as I understand from Bro. Shackles it is struck. It is the Member's bijou of the Lodge named, which was chartered Dec. 10, 1861; it is worn suspended by a ring from a scarlet ribbon.

² In the Shackles collection. The Medal is worn with a red, white and blue ribbon.

³ This is in the Lawrence collection. It appears to have been struck to commemorate some festive occasion, but whether by the Lodge of which the Brother

named was a member, or by order of the participants in the occasion, I have not learned; and from the fact that it seems to have escaped the notice of Vacheron, in his "Ephemerides," I think it must be quite rare.

⁴ In the Shackles collection. Struck to commemorate the centennial of the French Republic, by the Lodge named, which has its Orient in that part of Lyons known as Croix Rousse [the manufacturing portion]. The Lodge was chartered Sept. 2, 1831. The Medal was worn with a sky-blue ribbon.

circle. * 30 MARS 5884. * [Semi-centennial Festival, March 30, 1884.] Ball and ring for suspension.¹ Silver and tin. Size 21.

DCCCCXXXII. Obverse, Within an open wreath of acacia sprigs, crossed and surmounted by a small square and compasses at the bottom, two right hands joined over the inscription in seven lines, TEMOIGNAGE | DE | RECONNAISSANCE | AU | F. V. GOUPIL | TRESORIER | 1892 [Token of recognition (of the services of) Bro. V. Goupil, Treasurer, 1892.] Legend, above, □ LA FRATERNITE DES PEUPLES and below, completing the circle, < OR. DE. PARIS > [Lodge of Fraternity of the Nations, Orient of Paris.] Reverse, The square and compasses on an open wreath of acacia, crossed and tied with a ribbon at the bottom, and enclosing a radiant five-pointed star. No legend. A small ball with a ring at the top. White metal and probably others.² Size 33.

DCCCCXXXIII. Obverse, Two right hands joined over the inscription in three lines, LA R. □ ECOSS. | LES ZELES PHILANTHROPEs | AU space for name to be engraved. [The Regular Scottish Lodge of Zealous Philanthropists to —] The space below is vacant for a date, or similar use. At the bottom, curving to conform to the edge, DUSEAUX FABRICANT (the maker's name) in small letters. Reverse, A radiant equilateral triangle, enclosing a five-pointed star on which is the letter G: on the left bar of the triangle, BIEN PENSER; on the right, BIEN DIRE and on the base, BIEN FAIRE [To think well, speak well, and act well.] Legend, separated from the field by a circle of dots, above, LIBERTE * EGALITE and at the bottom, or completing the circle, * FRATERNITE * [Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.] A ball and ring inserted in the top of the planchet.³ Silver. Size 20.

DCCCCXXXIV. Obverse, A circle surrounded by formal rays nearly filling the field; on the circle are the square and compasses, and at the top, near the edge, a five-pointed star. Legend, AIMER INSTRUIRE CONSOLER [To love, instruct and console.] Reverse, The field is plain for engraving recipient's name. Legend, CLEMENTE AMITIE COSMOPOLITE (The name of the Lodge.) A small floral ornament at the bottom. A knob pierced for a ring in the rim at the top. Silver. Size 19.⁴

DCCCCXXXV. Obverse, A female figure wearing a cuirass and helmet, seated, facing to left, in a circular chair, the side of which shows the compasses and a pick-axe; in her right hand she holds a wreath of two ears of wheat tied with a ribbon, and in her left a palm branch. Legend, L. LA RENAISSANCE ORIENT DE PARIS [Lodge of the Renaissance, Orient of Paris.] In exergue in two lines, SOLIDARITE | JUSTICE [Fellowship, Justice.] Reverse, Within a wreath of acacia sprigs, open at the top and crossed at the bottom, where the stems are surmounted by a small square and compasses, the inscription in four lines, □ | LA RENAISSANCE | AU F. | blank for a name | 1888 [Lodge of the Renaissance to Bro. — 1888.] Between the ends of the wreath at the top, in a curving line, G. O. D. F. [Grand Orient of France.] Legend, above the upper part of the wreath, LIBERTE. EGALITE. FRATERNITE.

¹ This is in the Lawrence Collection. The Medal was worn by a plain blue ribbon.

² The inscription sufficiently explains the Medal, which was struck by the same Lodge as the preceding. This is in the Shackles collection.

³ The Lodge mark contains .: The Medal is in the Lawrence collection. The Lodge, which is Chapi-

trale, has its Orient at Paris, and dates from February 2 (12 mois), 1834.

⁴ In the Lawrence collection. The Lodge is probably that having its Orient at Paris. (See DCCCCIV.) The letters of the obverse legend have their tops inward toward the field and the words are widely spaced; those of the reverse are placed in the ordinary way.

[Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Under the sprigs, in very small letters, BERTRAND F.: [The die cutter.] A floreated ring at the top. White metal and probably others.¹ Size 24.

DCCCCXXXVI. Obverse, A star of twelve large, formal rays, with terminals cut diagonally; the spaces between are filled with smaller rays, with points in the usual form. On the centre a circular plate surrounded by a serpent devouring its tail; the field is roughened, and shows two branches of acacia, crossed and tied by a bow at the bottom, inclosing the inscription in six lines: □ | BONAPARTE | FONDEE | A L'O.: DE PARIS | LE 28 8^{BRE} | 5852 [Lodge Bonaparte, founded in the Orient of Paris, Oct. 28, 1852.] Legend, above, at left, HONNEUR; at right, PATRIE, and at bottom DEVOUMENT (*sic*) [Honor, Fatherland, Devotion.] The compasses before the first word, Δ before and a square following the second word. Reverse, As obverse, but the plate is convex, and blank for an inscription. Rays are silver, gilt; central plates, silver. Size of star, from point to point, 38; of central circular plates, which are struck separately and attached to the star.² 18.

DCCCCXXXVII. Obverse, A group of Masonic working tools, — the triangular level, a gavel and trowel placed upon its sides, a rule behind them, the square on the lower left corner and the compasses on the right; a sprig of acacia behind the group and a radiant five-pointed star above it; at the bottom, within a circular line which separates the emblems from the field, G.: O.: D.: F.: [Grand Orient of France] curving to conform to the circle. Legend, above, LOGE L'ETOILE ARMORICAINE and below, completing the circle, ♦ LIBERTE.: EGALITE.: FRATERNITE ♦ [Lodge of the Armorican Star. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.] Reverse, Within a wreath of olive on the left and oak on the right, crossed and tied with a ribbon at the bottom, and slightly open at the top, the inscription in five lines, F.: BERARD | FONDATEUR | DE LA | LOGE O.: DE QUIMPER | 1887 and a short dash at the foot. [Bro. Berard, Founder of the Lodge, Orient of Quimper, 1887.] Silver. Size 24. A loop of leaves at the top.³

DCCCCXXXVIII. Obverse, At the left, on a rock in the sea, a castellated tower having a door and two windows and surmounted by a spire with the square and compasses at its top: on the summit of the tower, near the base of the spire, are two men, one of whom has thrown a rope towards a sinking ship: at her bows stands a man, and at her stern is a flag bearing a five-pointed star; above is a stormy sky with a single star of five points shining. Legend, separated by a circular line, LOGE DU PHARE HOSPITALIER [Lodge of the Hospitable Watchtower.] In exergue, in two lines, O.: DE SENLIS | (OISE) [Orient of Senlis, Department of Oise.] Reverse, Upon a wreath of acacia, open at the top, the square and compasses enclosing a radiant star of five points. Legend, above, .: CONCOURS DE MUSIQUE.: 1868 and below, completing the circle, FANFARE.: 2^E DIVISION 2^E PRIX.: [Musical

¹ In the Shackles collection; this is a member's badge, and was worn suspended by a red and green ribbon. The □ contains .: The Lodge was chartered July 5, 1822.

² The medal in the Lawrence collection has the plate on reverse engraved AU F.: | CHAPISEAUX | M.: | FONDATEUR See DCXXIII and DCCLXXXIII for others of this Lodge.

³ This is in the Lawrence collection. The jewel

is worn by a ribbon having a blue stripe in the centre, a red one on the right, and a narrow red with white lines on the left. Quimper is the capital of the Department of Finistere, and about thirty-two miles southeast from Brest. Armorica is the name once applied to the old Province of Brittany, in which Quimper is situated. The date of foundation on the Medal differs from that in the French "Calendrier," where it is given as March 4, 1888, which may be the time of granting the Charter.

contest, 1868. Flourish. Second Prize, second division.] A loop and ring for suspension.¹ Bronze. Size 22.

DCCCCXXXIX. Obverse, A triangular level, entwined about with a sprig of acacia, having several sprays; a collar hangs from the apex of the level, and has attached to it an elliptical medal on which are the square and compasses. Legend, above, L'. LA FRANCAISE DES ARTS (The name of the Lodge) and below, completing the circle. *O'. DE TOULOUSE* Reverse, A wreath of acacia, open at the top, and the stems crossed at the bottom surmounted by the square and compasses. No legend. This die is similar to, if not identical with DCCCXII reverse. A knob and ring at the top. Silver and tin.² Size 22.

DCCCCXL. Obverse, On the centre of a star of five points, the points being groups of seven formal rays each, is a right-angled triangle, formed by a square and a rule, inclosing a radiant G over the date 5837. The rule,—the lower side,—has the divisions indicated; on the left side of the square, .'. OR'. DE and on the right, VIENNE [Orient of Vienne.] A scroll with ornamental ends droops from the rule, on which is LA PERSEVERANCE (the name of the Lodge); between the scroll and the rule two right hands joined, surrounded by clouds; portions of a wreath show at the sides of the upper point; the compasses are extended over the same point, the head pierced for a ring. J on the left point and B on the right; the points extend to the points of the star. Reverse, Plain. Silver. Size 24 from point to point.³

DCCCCXLI. Obverse, Within a circle of dots the square and compasses enclosing the letter G: two sprigs of acacia crossed below the angle of the square, extend upward nearly to the joint of the compasses, G'. on the right and L'. on the left of the top of the compasses; s'. on the left and E'. on the right below the square on the stems of the acacia. Legend outside the circle, above, R'. L'. LA SOLIDARITE DE VILLE URBANNE and below, completing the circle, · CREEE LE 29 JUILLET 5883 · [Regular or Worshipful Lodge Fellowship, etc., created July 29, 1883.] Reverse, Within a chain the inscription in five lines, SOUVENIR | DE L'INAUGURATION | DU TEMPLE | LE 21 7^{ORE} | 5884 [Souvenir of the Inauguration of the Temple, Sept. 21, 1884.] Silver. Size 18 nearly. A knob and ring in the upper rim.⁴

Obverse. On a pedestal a bust with a radiant crown; on the right a plumb, and around are branches and various Masonic implements. Legend, VILLE ELYSEE CHARLES. PLAINE DE PASSY 1826. Beneath, BARRE (Die-cutter). Reverse, In a wreath of oak the inscription in four lines, LES | ADMINISTRATEURS | ET | FONDATEURS. [The Managers and Founders.] Silver. Size 22.⁵

¹ In the Shackles collection. The Medal was worn by a ribbon of the seven prismatic colors. From the reverse legend it might be inferred that there were other Medals struck for other prizes, on the same occasion, but I have knowledge only of this, for the description of which I am indebted to Bro. Shackles.

² In the Lawrence collection. This seems to be of recent mintage. The Lodge ribbon has a dark blue centre with a white stripe and red edge, on either side. The Lodge was founded Nov. 9, 1777.

³ This is in the Lawrence collection, and though not strictly a medal, is struck. It is the "bijou" of the Lodge, and I believe is rare.

⁴ This is in the Lawrence collection. Whether the letters G. L. S. E. signify Grand Loge Sept Ecossais (see DCCLXXXVII) I have not learned. If so, this Lodge would seem to have derived its authority from that body. Ville Urbaine is a small town in the department of Isere, France. The medal is worn with a red ribbon.

⁵ I am in doubt concerning this piece, which Wel-lenheim (15,374) calls Masonic, and know of it only by his description which I copy; it is therefore placed here for information, without numbering.

Whether the following is Masonic or not, I have also been unable to learn, and its place of mintage is uncertain. I describe it without numbering, awaiting further light.

Obverse, A radiant triangle, on which is the All-seeing eye: below is 1872. Reverse, The fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ on the field, with two small branches of olive crossed and tied below, and PROVIDENCE above, curving to conform to the upper edge. Copper.¹ Size 12.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

KASHMERE RUPEE.

Editors of the Journal:

I HAVE a rupee from Kashmere which, in addition to its Indian ornamentation and script, is marked with the Roman capitals, I. H. S. The presence of this Christian symbol on a Mohammedan coin, puzzled me not a little. My inquiries have elicited some replies in an English publication. For the benefit of others, who may be similarly mystified, I here give the substance of the information obtained. The Maharajah of Kashmere conversing with Sir Henry Lawrence about the growth and stability of the British Empire in India, asked what was the special reason for its uniform increase and success. Sir Henry at once replied that it was certainly the Christian religion. The Maharajah then inquired for some symbol of this powerful creed, which he would engrave on his new coinage, about to be minted, so that the lucky mark might also bring him good fortune. The belief in marks of a favorable omen is a common superstition in the East. Sir Henry handed him a sketch of the cross with the sacred initials I. H. S. The coins (both silver and copper) duly appeared with the mystic letters, but the cross was omitted. The pieces are still in circulation.

The date of the rupee is given in Oriental characters as 1925. This was another riddle which bothered me to solve. Vikramaditya was a potent sovereign of Malwa, in Northern Hindustan, before the Christian era. Extending his conquests, he defeated Saka, King of Delhi, B. C. 57, and thus became the most powerful ruler in India. He marked the date of his victory by initiating a new era therefrom, and this chronology is still used in some parts of Northern India. 1925 Samvat is thus identical with the year of our Lord 1868. As nearly as I can ascertain, "Samvat" is the term applied to the year of this mode of reckoning, but I stand subject to the correction of any Hindustanee scholar, which I am not.

ROBERT SHIELLS.

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.

It is not generally known by those outside of the United States Army, that a Medal of Honor was established by Congress a number of years ago, to reward special acts of bravery on the field of battle, or for other services involving special hazard of life; but by those in the service this Medal is as highly prized and as eagerly sought as the Victoria Cross for Valor, of England, the ribbon and cross of the Legion of Honor, of France, or the Iron Cross, of Germany. An organization of about one hundred and fifty members, coming from nearly every State in the Union, each of whom has performed some special act of bravery or valor, which entitled him to receive this Medal, has been formed: it is called the Medal of Honor Legion, and is to hold its Annual Meeting in the City of New York during the present month.

Among the resident members in New York are Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, John H. Cook, Col. J. L. Follett, Maj. J. D. Terry, Col. E. M. Knox, Col. James Quinlan, Capt. Harvey M. Munsell, Patrick Gruley, Col. John M.

¹ The piece is in the Lawrence collection, and I understand was obtained from abroad.

Coyne and J. G. Morrison. These companions will give a dinner to the visiting members of the Legion.

One of the most recent awards of this Medal is that made by the Secretary of War to Capt. Lee Nutting, late of the 61st New York Volunteers, for distinguished services in the fight at Todd's Tavern, on May 8th, 1864. This affair was named by the Regiment the "cracker-box fight," because crackers were being distributed to the men when the engagement began. Capt. Nutting led a charge of his Company upon the enemy in which he was shot through the lungs and went down. He displayed uncommon ability and bravery on that occasion, and his comrades of the 61st are glad of the recognition, even at this late day.

The following is a description of the Medal of Honor, prepared by an officer of the U. S. Mint, for a New York paper from which we take it. The Medal is a bronze star, similar in general appearance to the star of the Grand Army of the Republic. The five points are tipped with trefoils and each point contains a crown or wreath of laurel and oak. In the centre of the Medal, within a circle of thirty-four stars, America, typified by the goddess Minerva, stands with her right hand resting on the fasces, while in her left she holds a shield emblazoned with the national arms, with which she repulses the goddess of Discord. The star is surmounted by a trophy representing two crossed cannon, beneath which are a number of cannon-balls, and resting over them a sword. The American eagle, with wings expanded, is above the trophy. The bar is composed of two cornucopias and the national arms, and the ribbon is the stars and stripes in silk. We have not seen a description of the reverse, but presume it is blank for the inscription and recipient's name.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

PINE-TREE SHILLING MINT.

Editor American Journal of Numismatics:

We have been informed that the Pine Tree Shilling was originally coined upon the site of the present Stock Exchange Building, 53 State Street, Boston, but have been unable so far to verify or disprove it, as there seems to be a conflict of authority. The Pine Tree Shilling was coined by John Hull, who resided on Charter Street, North End, but so far we have failed to find anything which would tend to show that it was coined in his house. On the contrary, we have seen a statement to the effect that it was coined in what is now called Pembroke Square, off Pembroke Street, but as that was virtually outside of the city limits at that time, and in what might be termed the country, it does not seem probable. Of course, State Street always has been, since the foundation of Boston, the financial street, and if there was any minting to be done, it would be a fair presumption that it was done in some building on State Street. We turn to you for any information you may give upon the subject. C. F. W.

We referred this query to Mr. S. S. Crosby, who says:—"I have no evidence at all as to the place of the coinage of the 'Pine Tree Shilling,' but have been told that it was on Bromfield Street, about where the present No. 17 is. I know of no means of ascertaining anything about it."

A GETTYSBURG MEDAL.

A MEDAL was struck for the use of the veterans of the New York troops who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and in the celebration of its anniversary on the field in July last. The obverse has a view of one of the State monuments, in a wreath of oak; on the left, 1863, and on the right, 1893. The reverse has the arms of the State of New York, and the legend, DEDICATION OF STATE MONUMENTS AT GETTYSBURG JULY 1-2-3-1893, and completing the circle, NEW YORK DAY. It was worn on a ribbon of the national colors, and suspended by the links of a chain to a clasp, on which is JULY-1-2-3 | 1863 | GETTYSBURG VETERAN in three lines, the first curving.

A NEW COIN SUGGESTED.

AMONG the various propositions which have appeared for avoiding the numberless difficulties surrounding the continued use of silver in our coinage, we take the following from the *Boston Journal*, — the suggestion of a gentleman of this city. Whether it would be possible, however, to place so large an amount of silver in circulation as the writer believes, seems quite doubtful; the proposed coin would be nearly as clumsy and bulky as the silver dollars, and aside from any other reasons which might be adduced, this fact would prevent its general use for a circulating medium. — EDS.

THE silver dollar of the United States of America contains 412.5 grains of silver nine-tenths fine. This is equivalent in metric weight to 26.72 grams, also nine-tenths fine. Now, as the price of silver has been so rapidly falling that the silver dollar does not represent much more than 50 gold cents, would it not be wise to strike a new silver coin which would come up to the requirements of the changed circumstances and find a ready circulation in many parts of the world? For this it would in the first place be advisable to adopt a metric system, which is the simplest and most exact, and used in Central and South America, and also in Mexico.

I would suggest, therefore, that this new silver coin should contain 25 metric grams of silver, nine-tenths fine, which would make it a trifle smaller than our silver dollar of to-day. Of course its value would be much less than a dollar — in fact, it would be just what 25 silver grams are worth in the market, and very likely, with such a coin in existence, even with free or unlimited coinage of it, the value would not be subject to any great fluctuations for many years.

I would call this coin the colon, or Columbus, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery, and I believe it would be taken up and become practically popular all over the world. Should it be considered advisable at the International Monetary Congress to fix a limit to the coinage of the colon piece, this can easily be done on the basis of the population of the countries which accept it. A fair basis would be two colons per capita, that is, for a nation of 30,000,000 people there should be 60,000,000 colons.

For our country of 70,000,000 people probably 140,000,000 colons could be kept in ready circulation. A few years of trial would show the requirements. While I would not complicate the situation by giving to the silver colon a fixed ratio to any gold coin, I can merely state that its parity with the gold dollar would not be far from 25, and this comes in very well to place it in the mind, as it would consist of 25 metric grams of silver.

NATHAN APPLETON.

A JAPANESE MEDAL.

WE give elsewhere an illustration of the reverse of a Japanese Medal, the work of a Japanese artist, designed for presentation to Mr. E. T. Mason, of New York, a gentleman whose services in developing and extending the trade relations between Japan and America have been most successful, and have won for him this gift, which is not only valuable as a spontaneous expression of appreciative regard on the part of the donors, but has also a peculiar interest from a numismatic point of view, as the work of Japanese artists. The obverse has a Japanese inscription on an octagonal cartouche, and the legend, PRESENTED TO E. T. MASON OF NEW YORK above, and below BY THE SILK RUG AND MATTING MANUFACTURERS OF JAPAN. In exergue, is the date, 1893. The reverse shows the chrysanthemum guarded by two dragons, grotesque in form to American eyes, but doubtless as true to nature as any drawn by Western artists, and surrounded by an ornamented border on which are Japanese characters. The Medal has a certain relation to the Columbian series, having been presented to Mr. Mason at Chicago, by the Japanese Commissioners to the Exposition.

DOG DOLLARS.

SOME time since a query appeared in the *Journal* as to the pieces called "Black dogges," and a reply was furnished by the late Mr. David L. Walter, which was the most satisfactory attempt at solving the problem that reached us. In a recent number of a New York paper, is a reference to an article on the coins and currency of Manhattan Island, by Mr. Berthold Fernow, from which we clip most of the following:—

In 1699, says Gov. Bellomont, in a letter to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantation, "Capt. Giles Shelley, who lately came from Madagascar with fifty or sixty pirates, has so flushed them at New York with Arabian gold and East India goods that they set the Government at defiance." This trouble having been alleviated, the Governor sought to compare the value of gold and the circulating media in New York with the current money in other Colonies, and inquired of one Nicolas Neers, master of a vessel trading with South Carolina, about the value of money there, and learned that "*Dog Dollars*, Rix Dollars, Seville, Pillar and Mexico pieces-of-eight, had a currency there, but that it was 16 per cent worse than it was in New York, while New York currency was 30 per cent worse than sterling, so that by that rule the money in Carolina must be 46 per cent worse than sterling." . . . "What was meant by the Dog Dollar is not explained by an encyclopedia, dictionary, or manual of coin collectors." Mr. Fernow believes it to have been a crown, or ten-shilling piece of 462 grains in weight, and \$1.20 in value, coined by some of the Dutch Provinces for their trade in the East. The lion in one or another position, appears in the arms of nearly all of the States of Holland, and two lions combatant are the arms of Gueldres; the animal was figured in such a conventional way, as is not unusual in heraldic devices, that "the Arabs into whose hands it came, mistook the lion for a dog, and called the pieces Dog Dollars." When these were brought to New York, they were made current by the Knickerbockers, who had an affectionate reminiscence of the old Dutch device, and called "Lion Dollars."

Whether this theory is of any value towards the solution of the term "Black Dogges," we cannot tell; the "Three Black Dogges" which it appears by the original query (April, 1888), was a wedding fee, it seems much more probable, were the lion dollars, than the Mark Newby coppers, as one of our correspondents thought, especially when the original entry was made by the groom, and not by the minister; the former must have set a low value on his bride, if threepence is all he felt willing to pay for his privilege.

THE JAMES COLLECTION GIVEN TO THE BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DR. F. H. JAMES, of Lancaster, N. Y., has several times made liberal gifts to the Buffalo Historical Society, and in August last he presented them with an extensive and valuable collection of coins, medals and tokens, which have been arranged for exhibition in three large and handsome cases, and a full descriptive catalogue of their contents has been prepared by Dr. James and his assistants, which will greatly aid in the study of the pieces. Among them are upwards of 2,000 "politicals," campaign medals and the like, from the days of Jackson, including, perhaps, 500 Lincoln medals, many of the latter not being political; commemorative medals of various persons and events, English trade tokens, French historicals, Papal medals, proof sets of all U. S. coins since 1858, complete sets of all the minor coinages, the "Feuchtwangers," of which there is nearly or quite a complete set, sutlers' checks, "incased currency" of the Civil War, and many others. As a whole it is an extremely valuable contribution, not merely to the numismatic history of the United States, but to several departments of the science generally.

MEDAL OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

THE Society named above, which has been lately formed (Dec. 19, 1892), and which is limited in its membership to the descendants of those who took part in the wars of "the good old Colony times, when we lived under the King," has adopted an emblematic Medal, to be worn by its members. Its form is that of a nine-pointed star, resting on a wreath of laurel. On the obverse there is a central tablet surrounded by a garter; this tablet bears the head of an Indian in profile to left, in gold; the garter has the legend, on a blue enamel ground in gold letters, *FORTITER PRO PATRIA* (Bravely for Fatherland.) Between the points are shields bearing the arms of the nine pre-Revolutionary Colonies.

On the reverse is a similar tablet, which shows a colonist standing, with an ancient matchlock or arquebus, and on the circle which surrounds it, *SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS*, and the date of the period which it commemorates, 1607-1775, completing the legend; between the points are nine shields as on the obverse, but instead of the Colonial arms, each bears a single mullet. At the top of the wreath is a royal crown, — to intimate that the service was rendered in the cause of the King, — and a ring, by which the Medal is attached to a broad crimson ribbon, with narrow white stripes near the edge. The size is about 20, American scale. Although a badge rather than a medal, it is struck from dies.

For ordinary use the members wear in the lapel of the coat, a button of red and white, somewhat resembling the button of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

COIN SALES.

CHAPMANS' SALE.

THE Messrs. Chapman sold in Philadelphia, on the 10th and 11th of August, at the rooms of Messrs. Davis & Harvey, the collection of American Colonial and U. S. coins, formed by Mr. Charles T. Whitman, long a resident of Albany, N. Y., and well known both to dealers and collectors. There were also selections from other cabinets, among which were many interesting and some valuable medals and a good array of the Territorial Gold. Although in the heated term of summer, and at the period of our present financial difficulty, when both confidence and money were scarce, the number of purchasers and the prices paid gave no indication that the coin collector had heard the news, and was hoarding his resources.

The *Canadian* series brought good prices. We quote the following: A Manitoba Medal with arms of the Hudson Bay Co., bronze proof, realized \$15; 1760, "Canada subdued," fine, 6.75; Louisbourg Medals of 1758 (Le Roux 851, '52 and '56), 3 to 7; Quebec Taken, perfect, 5.50; Wolfe Medal, 1759, fine, 7.75; Newfoundland Taken, 7; Upper Canada Military Medal (L. 866), silver, 15.50; the same in bronze, 6, both *restrikes*. Recovery of the Prince of Wales, silver proof, 11. *Colonials*: New England Shilling, fine, 48; Willow Tree, fine, 37; Oak Trees, Shilling, 15; Another (Crosby 9-G), uncir., 23; 6d. (C. 1b-D), uncir., 16.50; 3d., v. f., 12; 2d., fine, 10.50; Pine Tree Shillings, *large*, ranged from 12.50 to 20, and the smaller ones, 5 to 15.50. Maryland, Lord Baltimore Shilling, plugged, still very good, 17; 6d. of the same series, good, not "fine," 20.25. Lots 132 and 133, represented as John Law's coinage for the Mississippi Company, we must take exception to: we are not aware of any records which substantiate this. It is only fair to say that in this attribution the cataloguers appear to have followed Le Roux, but it should require better authority to rest upon, than an illustration and a brief assertion without corroborative evidence, from one whose judgment as to what constitutes a Canadian is of so little value that he has not hesitated to place in that series, without question, medals which have no reference to it whatsoever, as we have shown elsewhere in this number. The coins and medals which truly belong to Canada are of special interest, and numerous enough to satisfy both collector and student. *Rosa Americana* series, Twopence, undated, fine, brought 9.25; Penny, 1722, 12.50; another, with V's, unc., 6; the Twopence of 1723, unc., 11.75. Chalmers money, 1783, Shillings, from 4.50 to 10.75; the 6d., 7.50, and the 3d., v. f., 15. Baltimore Town piece, good, not "fine," 20. Vermont Cents ranged from 20 cents to 3.80; one of 1785, "Vermonts Res." etc., 8. There was a long line of Connecticut Cents, many of the finer specimens ranging from 2 to 7, chiefly from their high state of preservation. Massachusetts Cents and Half Cents, a good line, the better ones 1 to 4.50, and the very rare specimen of the Cent with arrows in *right* talon, very good, 44. New York. "Non vi virtute vici," 1786, fine, 55; *Liber natus*, etc., Indian, fair, not "fine," 90; another, with *rev.* "Neo-Eboracus," fine, 118; arms of New York, *rev.* eagle, v. f., 20; a Bar Cent in silver, brilliant, 26.50; Immune Col. (Crosby VIII, 30), 42.50; Myddelton pieces, 1796, in silver, 25.50, in copper, 16, both in perfection. Continental "CURRENCY" 1776, pewter, unc., 11; another, from same dies, in brass (but four known), 20.25. A set of Fugios in silver, copper and brass, including sun dial without legend "American Congress," the rarest variety, five

pieces, 500. A proof Dollar of 1839, 37; one of 1858, 43, and a C. C. 1875 Trade Dollar, 10.75. Half Dollars, 1796, fine, 72; 1797, v. g., 54; Quarter Dollar of 1806, v. f., 10; 1853, without arrows, uncir., 10. Dimes, 1796, fine, 12.50; 1798, perfect die, extremely fine, 23; 1800, v. g., 9.50; 1804, fine, 39.50; 1807, unc., 14; 1811 over 1809, fine, 10; 1825, proof, 15; another, 1827, 5.25, and one of 1829, 5. Half Dimes, "Disme," 1792, fine, 12; 1794, unc., 12; 1795, unc., 6.50; 1796, fine, 6.50; 1800, unc., 7.75; 1805, fine, 20. Of Cents there was a fine showing. We can only record a few. 1793, chain, v. f., 95; another, vine and bars, v. f., 36; 1794, uncir., 35; one with stars on *rev.*, the best known, 50; 1795, lettered edge, a perfect coin, 105; plain edge, same year, unc., 26; Jefferson head, fine, 23; 1796, Liberty cap, unc., 78, and another with fillet head, unc., 60; 1799, v. g., 21; 1801, $\frac{1}{10}$, unc., 18; 1803, unc., 21; 1808, ex. f., 23; 1809, unc., 53; 1812, unc., 21; 1829, unc., 20.50. Half Cents, 1793, unc., 25; 1795, lettered edge, 10; 1836, proof, 37.

We cannot close without noting the remarkable sale of Lot 1212, the "Freemason's Hall," English Masonic (Marvin 329), about which so much has been said. There is "no telling" what induces competition, that it should be so different at the various times when the same piece comes up. In the previous [Petty] sale, May 10, it brought \$16; at this it was sold for \$27, which, considering its rarity and historic value, is not high.

THE GRENNY AND POILLON COLLECTIONS.

MR. FROSSARD'S Auction Sale, which took place on the 10th and 11th of October, at the sales-rooms of James P. Silo, 43 Liberty Street, N. Y., comprised, chiefly, the collection of Mr. F. J. Grenny, and the residue from the cabinet of Mr. Wm. Poillon. The sale was not a large one, but, in some respects, notable. There was quite a line of Canadian Currency and Communion Tokens, with a fair proportion of the more common Medals. War Medals had a few representations, but they were important ones. There were also other series, including ancient, and miscellaneous Foreign and American pieces. We quote: Matanzas Award Medal by the Patriotic Association, copper-plated with silver, \$5; Medal of the Toronto University, in silver, 5; North-west Canada War Medal, with Saskatchewan bar, 17; a set of Hudson Bay Co. Tokens, 16 40; 1839, Side-view Halfpenny, fine, 11.25; the Bouquet Series of Sou Tokens, 63 pieces, brought 28 cents each. "Bout de L'Isle" Tokens appear to have taken a jump; "Calèche," fine, 19.50; "Cheval," good, 18; Lesslie and Son, 2d, fine, 11. Communion Tokens, Lots 285 to 290, embracing 168 pieces, brought 60 cents each. No. 291, Oswego Medal, fine and quite rare, 18; Franco-American Jeton, "Non inferiora," etc., 1754, in silver, 10. No. 720 was a fraud, being a cast in lead and silver-plated. It was, however, allowed to be sold, and brought 1.25. Wset Virginia Soldier's Medal, issued by the State, 1861-5, bronze, fine, 4.25; England, Vth Foot, Order of Merit, founded 1767, for seven years' service, fine, ring wanting, bronze, 19.50; Ireland, Connaught Rangers, Order of Merit, 2d class, in fair condition, 38.25; Peninsular War Medals, 5 bars, fine, 16; another, with 3 bars, also fine, 10.25; No. 809, one bar, with CAMPERDOWN, an extremely rare medal, fine, 20; Fort Erie Medal, by County of Welland, white metal, fine, 6.50.

OBITUARY.

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

MR. GASTON L. FEUARDENT, who died after a long illness, in May last, at his late residence in West 39th Street, New York, was well known to numismatists and collectors. He was born at Cherbourg, France, in 1843. His father, Mons. Felix Feuardent, is an Art dealer in Paris, and an expert in antiquities for the Louvre. His grandfather also was famous as an antiquarian, so that his taste for his profession may be said to have been hereditary. He was associated with his father in business in Paris until about 1868, when he removed to London, and there represented the Parisian firm of Rollin & Feuardent, and was often consulted as a numismatic expert by the authorities of the British Museum.

In 1876 he came to this country, and engaged in the same business with special attention to antique works of art, settling in New York, where in 1884 he attacked in a very sharp and convincing little pamphlet, the authenticity of the Cesnola Cyprian collection in the Metropolitan Museum, quoting from various publications in regard to those antiquities, some very remarkable and contradictory statements. This led to a bitter litigation, if we are correctly informed, and the genuineness of the Cyprus Antiques is still, with many connoisseurs, a matter of controversy.

M. Feuardent early became a Member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, retaining his connection with it till his death, and several years he held the office of Curator of Archaeology. His valuable Monograph on the inscriptions on the Egyptian Obelisk in Central Park, New York, attracted very general notice.

THOMAS S. COLLIER.

MR. THOMAS S. COLLIER, late of New London, Ct., died suddenly at his residence, on the 21st September, ult. He had been ill but a few days, and no serious result was feared, so that his decease was a surprise to his friends. He was born in New York city Nov. 4, 1842, and at the early age of fourteen evincing a desire for the sea, was placed in the merchant service, and later entered the U. S. Navy, in which he served with distinction during the war and subsequently. After a full term of active service he was placed on the retired list, in consequence of injuries received in the line of duty. Mr. Collier occupied his time largely in literary work, contributing to the *Atlantic*, *The Century Magazine*, *Scribner's* and several other periodicals. He published a volume of poems under the title of "Song-Spray," and some of his verses on coins, — notably the one beginning

"A massy lump of brass or bronze,
Moulded by ponderous blow on blow,"

which appeared in the *Journal*, in August, 1868, — have been highly praised. His poem entitled "Cleopatra dying," attracted wide notice. He was one of the Society known as the "Sons of the American Revolution," in which he was much interested, and read a poem before its members when the Association took formal possession of the old Jonathan Trumbull war office in Lebanon, Ct.

He was a great collector of books, particularly those valuable from their age, or rarity, and accumulated a very fine library; he was also an ardent gatherer of stamps, of which he had numerous specimens from all parts of the world; of bric-a-brac he also had an extensive and curious collection, and he was a devoted numismatist, giving special attention to Roman Imperial coins, in which his cabinet was very rich. He was Secretary of the New London County Historical Society, and a member of various literary, social and patriotic associations.

EDITORIAL.

THERE is a curious state of affairs in Italy, relative to her silver coinage. By the provisions of the Latin Monetary Union, the various States which have entered into that agreement have placed restrictions upon the coinage of that metal, in an effort to maintain its parity with gold, but allowing coins struck by any of the powers in the Union to circulate indifferently in the territories of all, thus sustaining the value of all the silver coins of the nations in the league. Italian speculators have been turning this to their own profit, by taking advantage of the value accorded to Italian coins in France and Switzerland under this agreement, in connection with the depreciation of Italian paper as compared with gold. Paper money to the amount of 22 francs is worth but 20 francs in gold, and the smallest notes represent 5 francs; the silver francs are therefore exported, changed into gold 20 francs, which are reimported, and these changed into paper at a premium, which in turn is exchanged for silver to be again exported. There is of course a limit to this sort of thing, but thus far, owing partly to the compact by which Italy cannot increase her silver coinage, the Government has been powerless to stop the schemes of the operators, and the country has been almost depleted of her silver, so that small silver change has at last disappeared almost entirely, and copper token money has taken its place, and even that is almost as difficult to obtain as minor United States coins were during the Civil War. The result is to paralyze many departments of business, especially among small dealers.

Italy has two remedies: — She can either withdraw from the Latin Union, which would enable her to coin as much silver as she pleases, the consequence of which would be to destroy its power of circulation at its face value in other countries of the Union, which would at once

refuse it, and thus force its return to Italy, depreciating its value there as well; or she can amend her financial ways, and make her paper money equal to gold. The latter remedy, with the present condition of her finances, the low state of her national credit, — her expenditures largely exceeding her income, — and her entangling alliances, she is not able to apply. The remedies appear to be as fatal as the disease, and what the outcome will be remains to be seen. A third proposition to relieve the trouble has been made quite recently. This is to issue an aluminum coinage — the circulation of which would be restricted to Italy: for its lack of intrinsic value would prevent its use elsewhere. These coins, which would have the nominal value of a franc or less, would serve the purposes of "change" — being a sort of money of necessity, and at best only a temporary expedient. They would answer the same end as our Fractional currency during the Civil War, but it is hoped, being in the form of coins, would remove the objections against paper money. Whether they could win popular favor sufficiently to keep them in circulation, cannot be foreseen, but the distress caused by the lack of "small change" is so great, that any expedient that promises to remove it, seems likely to be acceptable.

It looks as if the public were not inclined to aid the Managers of the Columbian Exposition in their efforts to dispose of the Souvenir coins at the enormous premium at which they have been offered. It is reported from Chicago that upwards of 500,000 of the Half Dollars and a large quantity of the Quarters are lying in the Sub-Treasury in that city, and a rumor has been in circulation that the Government contemplates withdrawing the Halves. Whether this has any foundation, or is merely an effort to "bull the market" for them, we do not know, and the arrangement between the Government and the Managers would seem to forbid such a step. If the subsidy voted by Congress towards the expenses of the Exposition is locked up in these coins, which appears to be the opinion of the press in commenting on the lack of a demand for them, there can be little doubt that the Managers will find a way to realize at least their face value. We notice that very few have come back to the Sub-treasury in the ordinary course of business. Most if not all of those that remain unissued bear the date of the present year.

THE wearisome and disgraceful struggle in the United States Senate by the opponents of the repeal of the law for the purchase and coinage of silver has not yet reached its close as we go to press, but it is believed that the triumph of repeal is not distant, and that the purchase will soon cease. The teachings of history have failed to commend themselves to the silver maniacs.

WE are happy to be able to show, by the courtesy of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company L'd, of New York, engravings of another Columbian Medal, and of the new English coins described in the last number of the *Journal*.

CURRENCY.

EPIGRAM.

So little to their interest prone
Were men, that MONEY was not known
In Saturn's time, as we are told;
But in the reign of George the Third,
On no theme else can ye be heard, —
Which of these two's the Age of Gold?
[*The Devil*, London, 1786.]

That blissful time, long past and gone,
When MONEY was a thing unknown,
Fills many a poetic page.
MONEY, to-day, is everywhere,
Our dearest wish, our constant care.
Which period is the Golden Age?

R. S.

FREE coinage or not, South Carolina couldn't get along without a little "mint." — [*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.]

SENATOR PEPPER wants money made of aluminum. Such money might do well enough for a floating debt, but not for a sinking fund. — [*Dallas News*.]